

**The Washington Times**  
(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)  
OWNED AND ISSUED BY  
The Washington Times Company,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE  
AND TENTH STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 433.  
Business Office, 437.  
Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.  
Sunday Edition, Three Cents.  
Monthly by Carrier—  
Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents.  
Evening, Thirty Cents.  
Monthly by Mail—  
Morning and Sunday, Fifty Cents.  
Evening, Forty Cents.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 6, 1896.

## The Times

## Meets Every

## Demand of a

## Critical Community.

It is independent, fair and just. It gives its great army of readers the news of the day fully twelve hours ahead of its slow-going contemporaries. It is fearless, truthful and clean. It is for Washington and Washington interests first, last and all the time. The morning, evening and Sunday editions of The Times are delivered to any address in the city for 50c a month. Begin your subscription now.

## The Times' Branch Offices.

The Times' "Little News Merchants" can secure their supply of Morning and Evening Times at the following branch offices:  
Frank Smith, 4th and G sts. n.w.  
A. B. McCloskey, 1312 7th st. n.w.  
H. H. Hage, 2153 Pa. ave. n.w.  
Joseph Liden, 409 8th st. n.e.  
W. F. Mackay, 821 H st. n.e.  
Joseph Pettigrew, 609 7th st. n.w.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

Thousands of Readers of The Times Daily Commend It for Its Good Work and Lend Their Efforts to Increase Its Usefulness.

Are you one of these? If not, NOW is the time to begin. Do not let it suffice that you are a subscriber, but present the question to your friends and neighbors and see to it that they, too, are gathered into the fold. Let your argument be: The Times and The People against crime and corruption.

The Times has started out on a series of investigations which will prove vastly interesting to the people of Washington, and with their co-operation will endeavor to create many much-needed reforms.

The circulation of The Times is growing with marvelous rapidity, but its editions may not reach those in whom you are particularly interested. Are you a Washingtonian? Are you concerned in Washington's welfare? Then watch The Times; see that others do, and in this way help the good cause along.

The Times is delivered in two sections, Morning and Evening Editions, to any address for FIFTY CENTS A MONTH. Not a single item of news matter that appears in any one of these editions is repeated in the other.

Think of it! An eight-page morning paper, an eight-page evening paper and a twenty-page Sunday paper, all of them replete with the brightest, freshest news, special articles and social gossip, delivered to your home for fifty cents a month.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending January 5, 1896, was as follows:  
Monday, December 30, 1895... 34,954  
Tuesday, December 31, 1895... 34,939  
Wednesday, January 1, 1896... 34,918  
Thursday, January 2, 1896... 37,206  
Friday, January 3, 1896... 38,423  
Saturday, January 4, 1896... 39,152  
Sunday, January 5, 1896... 21,983

Total... 241,578  
I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending January 5, 1896, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.  
J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

## THE TIMES

Began the old year with a circulation of

Eleven Thousand Copies

## THE TIMES

Began the new year with a circulation of

Thirty-four Thousand Copies

Gain—Over 300 Per Cent.

"Watch It Grow."

## Syndicate or People.

If President Cleveland intended to escape more, and more bitter, criticism than he has ever been called upon to endure, he should have issued his bonds at once when it was decided that an issue was necessary. Never has such an avalanche of denunciation been hurled upon any President in connection with a subject involving a simple question of finance such as that which has submerged Cleveland, on account of his alleged bargain with the New York and London syndicate that they should take the entire issue, and net several millions of dollars from the transaction.

The demand that the loan shall be a popular one is general, though there are a few able disinters from the view that this is the best policy. These make the curious argument that a popular loan would not add to the gold in the Treasury, as the gold would be simply taken out by deposits of currency and paid back again, and so on in an "endless chain," the currency itself being promptly paid out to meet expenses and to be again redeemed in gold upon presentation.

This theory assumes that there is no gold in circulation or being hoarded which the owners would seek to exchange for bonds, which is a mistake by a great many.

## Insufficiency of Charity.

The bitter cold weather, which shows no sign of relenting, has hardly set in when the cry comes of charity funds about to be exhausted or which are already exhausted. This is in the face of the fact that each year charitable organizations are more thoroughly organized and prepared to work upon a more expansive basis. The demand grows faster than the supply, and two or three days of severe cold weather depletes treasuries and stocks of food, clothing and fuel, and agents of the societies scour the city for new supplies.

Nothing can be clearer than that the whole system of charity is wrong, in that it is horribly insufficient. At best it can accomplish but a little here and there, and the suffering that is relieved is but a small fraction of that which never sees a helping hand. The question must occur to the simplest mind whether this voluntary and sporadic assistance, no matter how beautiful and commendable, is the best that intelligence can devise, and whether it must go on forever in its meager ministrations.

The certain conclusion of inquiry in this direction is that philanthropic people, instead of expending their whole efforts to alleviate distress by almsgiving should

invent methods by which almsgiving may be made unnecessary. People who have the opportunity to work regularly for adequate pay should never need alms, and while effort to afford temporary relief must not be relaxed, the genius of organization should be directed to the development of some kind of machinery which will provide homes and labor. Asylums are provided for the insane; for the chronic pauper, for the unfortunate of all classes, and work and good food for even the worst criminals. For the vast number who are able and anxious to work, and who have the idea of charity, but who find it impossible to secure regular employment, there is no provision other than chance in the terrific struggle to earn bread. Is it possible that philanthropy can reach no higher plane than almsgiving?

Meanwhile, so long as charity is the only method of relief in sight, there should be an adequate municipal fund in some way provided which would meet such emergencies as the present, that voluntary contributions may not be entirely depended upon. In some way an ample fund should be secured by appropriation, to be used to that extent demanded.

## Keeping Up the Slaughter.

It is but a few days since the sultan gave the order for the massacre of Armenians in the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and today comes the news that a fearful massacre has been perpetrated by the Kurds, at which nine hundred Armenians fell victims to those butchers. That number is officially admitted, but unofficially it is believed that two thousand were put to the sword. The civilized world stands aghast at such horrors and does nothing.

The ghastly irony of such an event lies in the fact that five great Christian nations, representing all shades of Christian thought—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy—stand by and see thousands upon thousands of Christians slaughtered because they are Christians, yet content themselves with idle remonstrances and diplomatic notes. Jealousy of each other keeps their hands and makes them

impotent even to the point of making a protest that means something and is not looked upon by the sultan as merely a sop thrown to the outraged feelings of the Christian world. What a pitiful commentary upon nations that send missionaries to make converts to the faith and whose governments have neither the decency nor the courage to protect the converts against the rage and vengeance of those who hate them because of the new faith they have embraced!

In the light of experience no cessation need be expected of these massacres of Armenians until no Armenians remain to be slaughtered. When that time arrives, the only effective remonstrance of the powers to the Porte will be made respecting Armenia, and Abol Hammed or his successor will probably turn his sword against the Christians in some other part of his realm.

## What Is a Belligerent Force?

It would be curious to know why Congress delays to adopt resolutions recognizing the Cuban insurgents as a belligerent force.

Two months ago meetings were being held in every city of the country to express sympathy with the Cuban cause. America was ablaze with enthusiasm. Everywhere the Cubans were compared to the revolutionary forefathers, and the one rebellion was declared to be as sacred as the other.

Members had hardly taken their seats in Congress before a dozen resolutions were introduced expressive of sympathy and embodying recognition. They were referred to committees on foreign affairs of House

and Senate and there they sleep a sleep that apparently knows no waking.

Who is responsible for smothering those resolutions?

What influence emanating from Madrid has succeeded in silencing the righteous enthusiasm manifest in the introduction of the resolutions?

With the brave Cuban patriots almost without sight of Havana, and winning victory after victory, after long months of hardship and severe fighting, they must impress most people as being deserving of the formal title of a belligerent force if a body of insurgents ever was.

It is about time some friend of Cuba should rise in his place and inquire into the fate of the many resolutions introduced.

## Some Results of Uncertainty.

Movements in commercial circles are already beginning to show themselves conspicuously in direct response to proposed changes in the tariff. The vast dry goods trade, which involves the bulk of importation, discovers a lively activity in calling for goods for immediate shipment, that they may be tobogganed through the custom house, if possible, before the prospective high rates become operative.

So with wool. Advice from London yesterday was that upwards of fifteen thousand bales had been taken by Americans within the last day or two, and that the arrivals for the next series of sales, from all parts of Australia, would aggregate more than one hundred thousand bales, besides a large shipment from South Africa. Of this enormous quantity the report was that Americans had been very large buyers, much in excess of their usual trading. This is of the utmost interest to the

America will stand by Emperor William as long as he refuses to break out in another poison.

Atlanta is beginning to realize that tired feeling which Chicago experienced shortly after the World's Fair.

It appears probable that the insurgent operators will shortly man the Havana end of the Cuban cable.

Speaking of boundary disputes, it will be remembered that umpires have often had arguments with audiences on the foul ball question.

If Australia will now kindly step into the field the Southern Hemisphere will be fairly well lined up against a small island in the Northern Hemisphere.

It is obviously inappropriate to speak of launching anybody's boom for the Prohibition party nomination. Launches are conducted with champagne bottles.

We are willing to admit that Mr. Platt is steering the Morton boat. Thomas has steered things before and has even arranged pleasant funeral ceremonies when the steering was complete.

There are those who refer to the present cold wave in Washington as the regular Harrison article.

The Commissioners should immediately arrange to grade up the Potomac flats by turning a little Washington water in that direction.

The State of Utah should prove a valuable counterweight to the State of South Dakota's effect on the state of matrimony.

The Venezuelan commission might have less weight of responsibility on its shoulders if there were a few Boers in South America.

The sensible Cuban planter's wife is arranging an insurgent flag for emergency use.

## CHATTED WITH RUNYON

## Emperor's New Year's Reception A Brilliant Affair.

## GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

Baron Von Hammerstein Is Watched to Prevent Possible Suicide—The Ex-Editor's Wife Writes a Significant Letter Regarding Her Husband's Case—Funds for Boers.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The court will leave Potsdam on January 11 for the Schloss in Berlin. The court season will then open and last seven weeks, the imperial family leaving on February 27 for Abbazia.

The New Year's functions were devoid of any special features. There was a heavy snow storm on the previous night and the emperor and empress left the palace at 11 o'clock. A strong police force was abroad and prevented the old-time noisy demonstrations. No horseplay was allowed, as formerly, and the people who were about at midnight quietly exchanged "Froist Neujahr" and passed on.

The consequence was that there were fewer arrests than has ever been known upon a similar occasion. The Kaiser's New Year's reception was also devoid of interest. In talking with the ambassadors who called upon him the emperor made no reference to politics and confined his conversation wholly to social topics.

United States Ambassador Runyon had a pleasant chat with the emperor, who inquired about the health of President Cleveland and asked the ambassador how he himself had enjoyed the holidays.

## NEXT YEAR'S MANEUVERS.

In conversing with the generals at the headquarters of the emperor, Runyon learned that the coming autumn military maneuvers would be as grand and successful as those held at Stettin last year, which had been regarded greatly to the advantage of the German army.

Baron Von Hammerstein, the fugitive ex-editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, who was arrested in Athens last week by the German police, is still in custody in Italy. The formalities involved in the securing of his extradition will occupy a fortnight. He is being closely watched for fear he will commit suicide. His wife and two daughters are with him.

The baroness has written a letter to a friend, in which she says: "After being duped by others, my husband possibly became a deceiver himself. We have lost everything, but least action against him will prove more disagreeable to others than to us."

Since it became known that Hammerstein's wife had joined him people have been asking what has become of Flora Gies, his former mistress.

## HAMMERSTEIN'S MISTRESS.

It has been reported that she has gone to Bale, Switzerland, where she is staying with her mother. Flora is a well educated young woman and prior to her liaison with Hammerstein was employed upon the editorial staff of the Bale Gazette.

Under the presidency of Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg, committees are being formed in Berlin, Hamburg and other German cities for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the Boer families, who are suffering as the result of the warlike operations in the Transvaal. Already 140,000 pounds sterling has been subscribed.

Several German insurance companies have joined the American companies in demanding a revision of the insurance regulations. Mr. J. B. Jackson, United States secretary of the embassy, has returned to his duties at the embassy after spending his holidays in Vienna.

Mr. Charles De Kay, United States consul general here, will give a dance at his private residence on January 6.

Mr. King and wife of Cleveland, O., are registered here.

## EDITOR NORMAN HERE.

He is the London Chronicle Man Who Is Writing of Venezuela.

Mr. Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle, whose dispatches to his paper have recently been reproduced at length in this country, has been staying at the Arlington in this city since last Monday morning.

To a reporter of The Times, who found him yesterday, he expressed his satisfaction at having eluded the "sluethounds" of American journalism so long.

Mr. Norman is the assistant editor of the Chronicle, and he left London by the first steamer after the publication of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan boundary question.

Mr. Norman has the unique experience for an Englishman of being a graduate of Harvard, of the class of '81.

## GLASS WORKERS OUT.

Nearly All the New Jersey Factories Will Close Before February.

Millville, N. J., Jan. 5.—Fires were blocked in factories Nos. 4 and 6 at Whitehall, Tatem & Company last night, throwing a large number of glass workers out. It is rumored that factory No. 10 will go out of this week.

This, it is said, is only a starter; that nearly all the factories will close down before the month is out, and that 90 per cent of the flint glass manufacturers have signed an agreement to close their factories in two weeks.

Coming on the top of the proposed window glass shut down, this has caused much excitement among the workers in both branches.

## LASKER AND PILLSBURY TIED.

Positions Changed in the International Chess Tournament.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—At the local club the fourth round of the international chess tournament began today, this being the tenth sitting since the start. The result was as follows:

Lasker (black) beat Pillsbury in a queen's gambit declined after thirty moves.

Tchigorin felt indisposed and claimed his second day off. The score up to date: Lasker and Pillsbury 6 1-2 each, Steinitz 4 1-2; Tchigorin 1 1-2.

## Hardware Firm Burned Out.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 5.—The wholesale and retail hardware and machinery firm of Ed. Strauss, located in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$41,000.

## SPRANSKY'S

## ULSTERS

## GO AT

## HALF PRICE.

That means you can buy an \$8 Ulster for

\$4.00

or a \$30 one for \$15—same as we're offering all the rest of his stock—at

EXACTLY

50c.

ON THE

\$1.00

of his prices.

Saks & Company

Pa. Ave. and Seventh Street.

"Saks' Corner."

## KAISER'S STAND IS FIRM

Continued from First Page.

published in even the influential newspapers in England that I deem it advisable to add that the freeholder prisoners have been treated with the greatest consideration by our bankers, despite the fact that the emperor has been more than once compelled to take up arms in defense of the clearly bought independence of our republic.

"I hope you will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say that our confidence in Bismarck has received such a rude shock that his reputation of the proceedings at Bismarck ought to be received with the greatest caution."

"Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If this is true I trust that not the word of Rhodes, but the influence of the government will suffice to prevent further incursions."

"Will you, with a view to checking further lying reports, publish this?" Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I thank you for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The press has not given credence to the rumors about cruelty to prisoners. I have always been confident of your magnanimity. I have sent an imperial officer to Bismarck to see that your orders are obeyed and to prevent a further fall."

## KRUGER TO THE KING.

Boer President Sends His Thanks to Germany's Emperor.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—President Kruger has, in reply to Emperor William's message, cabled the following from Pretoria:

"I testify to your majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your majesty's sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible for holding our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

## WITHDRAWAL OR WAR.

English Press Grow Warmer Over the Emperor's Position.

London, Jan. 5.—Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, M. P. for the Cardiff district and proprietor of the Cardiff Western Mail, has written an article for that paper, in which he says:

"Emperor William's message to Paul Kruger, president of the South African Republic, is as deadly and as unprovoked an insult as was offered to the head of a great European power and to a nation of equal rank."

"In the face of these repeated insults from foreign powers the time has come to use more effective means of retaliation than protests that are conspicuous for prudence and moderation. The temper of the English people is rising. The murders among Lord Salisbury's friends in both houses of Parliament are becoming louder and deeper daily. Emperor William in proclaiming the right of the Transvaal to receive assistance from Germany has trampled upon international law and violated the convention of 1854."

"It is the clear duty of Lord Salisbury to demand the withdrawal of the Transvaal from the Transvaal of 1854, with a view to its immediate recall to the British ambassador from Berlin."

## The Irving-Terry Engagement.

These days of the week's engagement of Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and the London Lyceum Company at Allen's Grand Opera House begins tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The repertoire of the week is an especially attractive one. It would be well for patrons to come to the sale with a fixed idea as to what performances they desire to attend, and therefore the list of plays to be given is repeated at this time.

For Monday night, January 13, and at the Saturday matinee, Shakespeare's comedy "The Merchant of Venice" will be given in its entirety with Henry Irving as Shylock and Miss Ellen Terry as Portia.

Tuesday, January 14, a double bill, consisting of a new comedy by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) entitled "Journées End in Love's Meeting," with Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Souper, to be followed by Charles Reade's adaptation entitled "The Lion's Mail," with Henry Irving in the dual part.

Wednesday, January 15, and Friday evening, January 16, and 17, will see the first production here of J. Comyns Carr's "King Arthur," with Henry Irving as King Arthur, Miss Terry as Queen Guinevere, and Miss Julia Arthur as Elaine.

The closing bill, Saturday night, will also be a double one. Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "A Story of Waterloo," with Henry Irving as Corporal Gregory Brewster, an aged veteran, and Leopold Lewis' adaptation of Breckmann-Christians' "The Polish Jew," known as "The Belts," with Henry Irving in his mastery, original creation of Mathias.

## Terribly Overstocked.

This is no idle talk to bolster a declining business! We were never busier, but we bought enormously before the rise in the price of leather, and are caught with an overstock. Every pair of shoes in stock has been reduced in price. Some more than others. All guaranteed, and your money returned if wanted!

Men's Heavy \$5 Winter Tans to \$3.65.

CROCKER, 939 PENNA. AVENUE

OPEN TILL 6.30 P. M.

ALL SHOES SHINED FREE.

## WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO

## Senate's Program Depends Upon the Finance Committee.

## MAY DEBATE TOMORROW

Democrats, However, May Block the Tariff Bill Discussion by Insisting Upon a Hearing in Full Committee. The House Will Settle Down to Routine Business.

The week in the Senate will depend entirely upon the progress made by the Finance Committee.

If the idea held by the members of that committee prevail it is probable that there will be no more adjournments for two or three days at a time. Chairman Morrill, of the Finance Committee, expects to have his committee report both the bond and the tariff bill on the regular meeting day, Tuesday next.

Democratic members of the committee, however, assert that it will be impossible for the tariff bill to be reported for the good reason that it has never been considered in full committee, and they will not agree to its report on that day.

It is conceded that the bond bill will reach the Senate with the exacting clause stricken out and a free coinage bill substituted. The details of this proposed measure have been previously published in The Times.

The debate on the free coinage bill may extend over a fortnight, although some of the Republicans profess to believe that they can bring the coinage and tariff measures to a vote within that time.

## TARIFF BILL CHANGES.

The present intention of the Finance Committee appears to be to report the tariff bill as it came from the House, although pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee to increase all the schedules from the 15 per cent increase fixed by the House to 20 per cent or 25 per cent.

It is not probable that a caucus of the Republican Senators will be held on the bill, but there have been numerous conferences between the rank and file, and the leaders having for their purpose the concentration of the whole strength of the Republican vote against any and all amendments that may be offered.

The unfinished business before the Senate is the resolution of Mr. Elkins, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds shall be sold without first advertising for bids, and the amendment thereto by Mr. Butler prohibiting the sale of bonds in any manner. This business will come up again during the morning hour on Tuesday.

## IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives will probably settle down to their transaction of business according to the usual routine this week. At present there is no program prepared, but several matters will be ready in a day or two for consideration and action.

The first thing to be presented, doubtless, will be the report of the Committee on Rules. This may come in at today's session, but the probabilities are that it will not be ready before Tuesday at the earliest.

Up to the present time the House has been operating under the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but experience has shown that some slight changes are necessary and desirable.

These will be neither numerous nor important, however, in the opinion of those best situated to form a correct opinion of the probabilities. Should the rules be disposed of on Tuesday the Committee on Appropriations will submit the general pension bill on Wednesday for action by the House. Its provisions have already been made known in The Times.

So far as known here these are the only two items of business that will be ready for disposal this week, but in the morning hour probably there will be requests for immediate consideration of bills and resolutions that cannot be named in advance.

## WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE.

In case the Senate should send either the temporary revenue or bond bill back to the House with amendments, its consideration would take precedence of everything else, but neither of them is looked for.

For a month or so the more important work of the House will be done in committee rooms. The Ways and Means Committee will proceed at once, it is stated, to a consideration of the customs administrative act of 1890, with a view to its amending it as to restrict the possibility of fraud upon the revenues by means of undervaluations.

This is the most serious matter with which customs officials have to deal, and the source of great loss to the government. The several customs committees have gone to work upon the cases referred to them, and reports upon some of them may reasonably be expected to be made within the month.

## GOLDENBERG'S

928 Seventh Street.

## One Case of

10c Dress

Ginghams,